

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 3301

第一九五三八第一 日五命九月十精光

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1884.

三月

PRIC \$2 PER MONTH

INFORMATION

HONGKONG RACES, 1885.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, & FRIDAY,

25th, 26th, and 27th February, 1885.

THE HONGKONG DERBY.

THE HONGKONG DERBY, a Sweepstakes of \$20 each, half forfeit if declared

on or before the date of closing entries with \$100 added for 1st Pony and \$80 for 2nd. For China Ponies, *both* 1st and 2nd.

Prize \$1000, *both* 1st and 2nd.

Prize 70 per cent. Second 20 per cent. Third 10 per cent. Weight 10st. 10lb. One-mile-and-a-half. Nomination close

on SATURDAY, 20th December, 1884, addressed to the Clerk of the Course, at the Hongkong Club.

By Order,

H. J. H. TRIPP,

Chair of the Course.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1884. [2125]

FOR SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHIPO, TIENSHI, SWATOW, HANKOW, and Ports on the YANGTZE.

THE Steamship

"FUSHUN."

Captain Great, will be despatched for the above Port, TO DAY, the 12th instant, at

FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSEL & CO.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1884. [2121]

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

THE Spanish Steamer

"EMUY."

Captain Blanco, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at

FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & CO.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1884. [2122]

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamer

"MONGKUT."

Captain P. H. Lot, will be despatched for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at

FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG.

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1884. [2123]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer

"ORESTES."

Captain P. H. Lot, will be despatched for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 19th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1884. [2115]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamer

"TAISANG."

Captain E. A. Mactavish, has been appointed to send the above Vessel to the above Ports, Consignment

of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1884. [2120]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"ARATTOON APCAR."

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.By Appointment to His Excellency the
Governor and His Royal Highness the
DUKE of EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS.PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDAYMAN,
And
CREATED WATER MAKERS.SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPUTED
PASSENGERS SHIPS SUPPLIED.NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to this
Firm, A. S. WATSON and CO., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. 23NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS
Communications on Editorial matters should be
addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The
Manager," and not to individuals by name.Correspondents are requested to forward their
name and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.Advertisement and Subscriptions which are not
ordered for a fixed period will be sent back at
correspondence.Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.
After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1884.

The excitement attendant on the late riots seems now to have completely died away, and it has been considered fit to allow the resumption of the trade in arms by the native dealers under much less stringent conditions than those imposed immediately after the passing of the Peace Preservation Ordinance. This being so, the question naturally suggests itself whether it was ever necessary to pass that measure. To this the answer must be that if not absolutely necessary, it was at least prudent. Now that the riots have become matter of history, it is easy to see that their importance and significance were at the time much exaggerated both in the minds of the Government and of the European community generally, as also amongst many of the Chinese not concerned in the outbreak. The fact that several Europeans were attacked not unnaturally gave rise to the idea that the rioters were animated by an anti-foreign feeling, and grave apprehensions were entertained of trouble of a much more serious nature than that which actually occurred. Facts subsequently gathered showed that these apprehensions were unfounded, although they appeared reasonable at the time. The riot commenced in this way. The local people having gone on strike, and the coolies joining them, an effort was made by the leaders to induce the chair and jinrikisha coolies also to make common cause with them, so as to bring more pressure to bear on the Government. The chair and jinrikisha coolies, however, thinking the matter did not concern them, declined, and an attempt was then made to coerce them. All the chairs and jinrikishas in the Western district were stopped, no matter whether the fares were Chinese or Europeans. The foreigners concerned, looking upon this interference as personal to themselves, and not unnaturally regarding it, objected to the stoppage of their conveyances and in some cases emphasised their objection by the use of their sticks or threatening gestures. The Chinese retaliated, and this was the origin of the personal violence to which several gentlemen were subjected. The disturbance, of course, soon attracted all the rowdies and bad characters of the neighbourhood, who readily availed themselves of the opportunity to commit a robbery where the chance offered, and generally to foment the disorder as much as possible; but it is safe to affirm that amongst the ordinary labourers on strike nothing was farther from their thoughts than anything in the shape of an armed rising against the Government or a general attack on the persons or property of foreigners. All this it is easy enough to see now, but however the disturbance originated, what the Government had to deal with at the time—and that promptly and unhesitatingly—the fact that a large mob had set the law and its guardians at defiance and that a general state of disorder prevailed, circumstances which a few bold and unscrupulous spirits might readily have availed of to work all manner of mischief. In the district where the riot originated were a number of arms shops, and the advisability of placing the contents of these beyond the reach of the rioters must have suggested itself to anyone. It is true that a crowd of undisciplined men who had never handled a gun in their lives would probably be able to do but little harm with a miscellaneous lot of arms and an equally miscellaneous supply of cartridges; but it is not pleasant to think of what they might do with the swords and bayonets to be found in the shops. In any case prudence demanded that the arms should be collected together in a place of safety, and a special meeting of the Legislative Council was called to pass a measure dealing with the preservation of the peace. In commenting upon this measure—the Peace Preservation Ordinance—at the time it was passed we said it was; as such a Bill ought to be, extremely elastic, giving the Government power to effectively interfere where interference was necessary, and in the contrary case to allow things to go on in their usual course. The Bill has borne out this character; the danger which led to the seizure of the arms found in Chinese shops having now passed, they have been restored to their owners; who will be at liberty to dispose of them in the ordinary course of trade subject only to very mild conditions, viz., that the persons purchasing them shall produce permits from the Government.

other provisions besides those referring to the seizure of arms found in the shops of dealers. For instance, a Chinese person may not carry arms without a licence; the provisions of the Light and Peace Ordinance are made applicable to the whole of the Colony, instead of to the City of Victoria only; the regulations with regard to banishment are rendered more complete; and the unauthorised posting of Chinese notices in the colony is made illegal. All these are points of importance which it will be the duty of the Government to deal with by permanent legislation in the forthcoming session of Council, the Peace Preservation Ordinance running only to the 1st April next. The question of the storage of arms and ammunition also ought to be permanently disposed of. It can hardly be considered safe at any time to leave an unguarded stock of weapons in the Chinese quarter of the city subject to no regulations of any kind whatever. To any nothing of the risk of their falling into the hands of a mob in any future disturbances, they might also become a source of danger in an affair such as the Wing Lok-street raid of 1878. Happily the patrolling of the harbour by police launches renders a repetition of an attack of that kind highly improbable, but at the same time it is not impossible, and if the pirates had formed their plan so that they knew where to lay their hands on a stock of serviceable weapons they might do a good deal of damage before they could be either arrested or driven off. It might be well therefore to provide an arms depot where the dealers could keep their stocks on payment of rent or a licence fee to cover the expenses, retaining in their shops only small weapons. This would be a measure of safety and would entail little inconvenience on any one. A other matter which might be advantageously dealt with is the Triad Society. The Government apparently act in this organisation as a element of danger, and its name was freely mentioned in connection with the recent disturbances, but we think that in this instance the Government were led off the scent; it was not the Triad Society which fomented the strikes, but men of a very different class. It is the policy and the interest of the members of the Triad Society to behave in an orderly manner in Hongkong, which is a place of refuge to them. The worst mischief they are likely to do is to assist the escape of individual members of the Society who have committed offences against the law, and this not because they sympathise with the offence, but simply because they are bound to render assistance to each other when called upon. It is, however, advisable that such a society should be under control, and a system of registration such as that adopted at Singapore would probably work satisfactorily here also. In another column we reproduce an article from the *Streets Times* on the subject. The history of the Society and the description of its organisation are a trifle old, but may again be read with interest at the present time, though our contemporary's knowledge on the subject is not quite so accurate, or encyclopedic as it appears to imagine. Some of the documents made in the article are, however, of value, and the recommendations made might, we think, be advantageously adopted. But it would be unfair to lay the blame of the boat-people's strike and the riot arising out of it to the charge of the Triad Society. How the disorder originated we have explained in the early part of this article, and a calm consideration of all the circumstances will, we venture to assert, make it apparent that the riot was but a mere incident.

The boat-people's strike was, however, a fact subsequently gathered showed that these apprehensions were unfounded, although they appeared reasonable at the time. The riot commenced in this way. The local people having gone on strike, and the coolies joining them, an effort was made by the leaders to induce the chair and jinrikisha coolies also to make common cause with them, so as to bring more pressure to bear on the Government. The chair and jinrikisha coolies, however, thinking the matter did not concern them, declined, and an attempt was then made to coerce them. All the chairs and jinrikishas in the Western district were stopped, no matter whether the fares were Chinese or Europeans. The foreigners concerned, looking upon this interference as personal to themselves, and not unnaturally regarding it, objected to the stoppage of their conveyances and in some cases emphasised their objection by the use of their sticks or threatening gestures. The Chinese retaliated, and this was the origin of the personal violence to which several gentlemen were subjected. The disturbance, of course, soon attracted all the rowdies and bad characters of the neighbourhood, who readily availed themselves of the opportunity to commit a robbery where the chance offered, and generally to foment the disorder as much as possible; but it is safe to affirm that amongst the ordinary labourers on strike nothing was farther from their thoughts than anything in the shape of an armed rising against the Government or a general attack on the persons or property of foreigners. All this it is easy enough to see now, but however the disturbance originated, what the Government had to deal with at the time—and that promptly and unhesitatingly—the fact that a large mob had set the law and its guardians at defiance and that a general state of disorder prevailed, circumstances which a few bold and unscrupulous spirits might readily have availed of to work all manner of mischief. In the district where the riot originated were a number of arms shops, and the advisability of placing the contents of these beyond the reach of the rioters must have suggested itself to anyone. It is true that a crowd of undisciplined men who had never handled a gun in their lives would probably be able to do but little harm with a miscellaneous lot of arms and an equally miscellaneous supply of cartridges; but it is not pleasant to think of what they might do with the swords and bayonets to be found in the shops. In any case prudence demanded that the arms should be collected together in a place of safety, and a special meeting of the Legislative Council was called to pass a measure dealing with the preservation of the peace. In commenting upon this measure—the Peace Preservation Ordinance—at the time it was passed we said it was; as such a Bill ought to be, extremely elastic, giving the Government power to effectively interfere where interference was necessary, and in the contrary case to allow things to go on in their usual course. The Bill has borne out this character; the danger which led to the seizure of the arms found in Chinese shops having now passed, they have been restored to their owners; who will be at liberty to dispose of them in the ordinary course of trade subject only to very mild conditions, viz., that the persons purchasing them shall produce permits from the Government.

We hear that Messrs. Dunsmore and Co., of Batavia, have suspended payment.

The British corvette *Champion*, Captain Powlett, left here yesterday afternoon for Amoy, where he will relieve the *Audacious*.

Attention is directed to an announcement on our front page in reference to the Hongkong Derby Sweepstakes, nominations for which close on Saturday, the 20th December.

The steamer *Manila* steamship charged with having been concerned in the recent murderous riots at Yokohama was yesterday sent to Manila by the steamer *Emeralda*, two European steamers having been sent respectively.

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OLLA PODRIDA.

"One day baby heard a dreadful squealing in a neighbour's pigsty. 'What makes that pig squeal so?' asked the woman. 'I think they're squalling for their mothers,' said the baby.

De Ponson related that once during his service he exclaimed: 'Place me upon the Polar iceberg, where no veranda greets the eye, and where night but the white bear's growl can be heard,' when a deep bass voice replied, 'Amon.'

A meeting of Alsatians and Lorrainians has been held in Paris, at which the idea of any agreement with Germany was indignantly rejected.

General Paixhans gave a toast to the Anglo-French alliance.

Above: Queen Elizabeth of Romania writes: "If one forgives one loves no longer, for true love knows nothing of forgiveness."

"The jealousy of those who love, is the greatest flattery." Men and wife should never cease to do a little courting, no matter how old they are.

A Chinese orchestra rehearses daily in Mott Street, New York, preliminary to giving a series of concerts in neighbouring cities. A remarkable instrument is the trumpet. It is of Tatar origin and produces a noise like a trumpet, only much louder. The rehearsals are described as "dismal din" by those who have heard them.

Musical Council of Paris.

At the opening of a provision shop, the crowd followed the parades freely. One man grasped a huge chess as his share of the plunder. Rising up with it, he found himself face to face with a policeman, and with admirable presence of mind put "the plunger" into the officer's arms, saying: "You had better take care of that policeman, or someone will be walking off with it."

A Spanish baronet, who has been discovered in the person of Santiago Leon, at present employed in the royal stable at Madrid. General Leon and the Marquis of Villanueva have had his voice tested by competent judges, who all speak most highly of it, the upshot being that Santiago Leon will probably exchange the rack and manger for the footlights.

Lord Tempsford's two sons are told on authority of a reliable source, to be of a studious and somewhat pensive, dramatic character, and does not contain "a score of shorter poems" or "one in memory of the late Duke of Albany." The manuscript is now in the printer's hands, and will be ready for the public in a very few weeks.

Considerable discussion has been excited by James Gordon Bennett's refusal to be interviewed about his son's death, and his failure to say whether he had never been interviewed in his life. Mr. Bennett is the proprietor of a newspaper whom accredited representatives have, at one time or another, compelled about every newspaper in Europe to submit to an interview. The moral of this, evidently, is that to be a newspaper proprietor is greater than a King.

A Tribune London cable special says: "The removal of the King in the eyes of the French press is expected to be due to some unknown influence at work. Clearly the French publishers are growing afraid of the too eager embrace of Germany, and in their debates take the lead in suggesting that England should re-establish her old relations with France. Consequently the public no longer hears of a Franco-German alliance, or of a possible alliance of France and England. The indications are that this change will be strongly illustrated when the Chambers meet on 14th October."

Novel readers of cosmopolitan taste will soon have an opportunity of studying the work of a contemporary Indian novelist. "The Bahr-Brikha," by Mr. Chatterjee, a native of Bengal, has been translated into English, and will be published in the month of May. It is the "Upanishad" under the title of "The Potom Tree." Mr. Edwin Arnold, who furnishes an introduction, considers that, in Chatterjee, Bengal has produced a writer of true genius, and speaks highly of the author's vivid narrative, his skill in delineating character, and his striking and faithful pictures of Hindoo life.

Some campers on Lake Winnipesaukee got the mastery over the author of "The Potom Tree," and the result is a picture of the author's life.

After trying every other drug they had ever heard of, they tried the camphor gum with gratifying success. "In two minutes," says the one who describes the scene, "the malitinous hum had ceased; in five minutes not one of our winged persecutors remained within the walls of our tent. Then, making everything comfortable, and carefully covering the author with a thick rug, we went to bed and slept the sleep of the just, without a hint of a hum from our odious foes." This remedy was tried in New Jersey recently, and did not work satisfactorily.

There resides at Copenhagen a man who feeds himself by means of fumes. His name is Knud Knudsen, and his case has attracted a good deal of attention in the medical profession. Knudsen has undergone an extraordinary operation. As his misfortune—the tube connecting the mouth with the stomach—was contracted to such an extent that he could not take any food, it was found necessary to open his stomach and to insert in the opening a rubber tube. The patient passes the fluid food in a funnel connected with the tube, and thus feeds himself. The tube is held in place by a metal bolt. It is stated that the man feeds well, and that the surgeons at the hospital believe he may live a long time. He served in both of the Schleswig-Holstein campaigns, has a decoration, and is in receipt of a pension.—London Figaro.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 11th November.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamship Priam, sailed on the 11th November.—For London—151,761 lbs. cengou, 60,501 lbs. scented soap, 34,920 lbs. scented orange peels, 7 cases silk, 95 bales waste silk, and 23 packages sandries. From Yokohama—40 half-sheets tea, 69 bales waste silk. From Manila—1,900 bales hemp.

Quotations are:—

Malta (New) \$10.00 to \$20 per picul, allow of 1 to 3 catties.

Malta (Old) \$5.00 to \$10 per picul, allow of 1 to 3 catties.

Opium:—

Malta (New) \$2.00 per picul, allow of 1 to 3 catties.

Malta (Old) \$1.50 per picul, allow of 1 to 3 catties.

Boncato (New) 5574 "

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand, \$74.

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, \$71.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight, \$71.

Demandary Bills, at 6 months' sight, \$71.

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand, \$45.

Credits, at 6 months' sight, \$45.

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight, \$264.

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight, \$264.

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight, \$71.

Private, 30 days' sight, \$74.

SHAKESPEARE.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—125 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$4 per cent. ex div.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$3 per share.

North China Insurance—The 286 no share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$15 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$175 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—\$148 per share.

Commercial Insurance Office, Limited—\$35 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$55 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$65 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 per cent. Div. B.

Hongkong and Shanghai Steamship Co.'s Shares—\$33 per share.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—20 per cent. discount.

China and Manchuria Steamship Company, Limited—\$30 per cent. discount.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—Par, nominal.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$90 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$130 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—104 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—nominal.

Linton Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$70 per share.

Hongkong Tea Company's Shares—\$1424 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$110 per share.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$40 per share.

Selangor Tin Mining Company—\$20 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 35 per share.

Hongkong Rose Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$60 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. dis.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Fawcett & Co.'s Registers.)

November 11th.

Temperature—F. & C. (°F.)

Barometer—F. & C. (inches)

Thermometer—F. & C. (inches)

Barometer—F. & C. (inches)

Thermometer—F. & C. (inches)</

EXTRACTS.

AFTER ALL.

So I—captains-minded.
Whose fancy a whim could thrill—
Whom you taught love's truth of loving—
Was trust after all!

Watching the night it's tamed—
I saw the sun go down—
In a sea of crimson splendor—
In its own red sea—down—
Like the sun in the sunset glory.

The sun of my hopes went down—
Over a couch I'm banded—
With eyes that are wet with pain—
Where wrapped in its shroud of memory—
My beautiful love lies slain.

Slain by a random arrow—
Shot from a bow unstrung—
Dead with its depths unclouded—
The wealth of its song unvoiced.

The stars will shine in the winter—
And the spring-tide comes and goes—
The summer will burn and rove—
And the autumn winds will blow—
The gleam of the stars is vanished—
Out of their silver mist.

The sparkle gone from the drowsy—
That the purple robes knew.

The joy from the throbbing pulses—
In the heart of the summer wave—
The tint from the autumn's colours—
The grandeur out of the storm.

Few and ever, tomorrow—
The sun will arise again—
From its crimson seas of pain—
But my sun this went down in its sorrow—
Will rise from it never again.

So I—captains-minded—
Whose fancy a whim could thrill—
Whom you taught love's truth of loving—
Was trust after all!

MANUS MORUS.

AN IMPERIAL MONSTER.
Voltaire, in his "Philosophical Dictionary," says that Peter was "half-herd and half-tiger." Half-herd and half-tiger would be nearer the truth. Misaulay declares that "to the end of his life he lived in his palace like a hog in a sty, and when he was entertained by other sovereigns, never failed to leave on their tapestried walls and velvet State-beds unequivocal proof that a savage had been there." He was naturally swinish in his tastes and habits, and displayed his swinishness regardless of circumstances or consequences. When William III visited him in London, the air of the room was so foul that a window had to be opened before the English King could enter. The nastiness of himself and suite almost ruined Evelyn's talk at Deptford, where the Imperial party were lodged; and the owner applied for and received compensation from Parliament. Twenty years later the pretty little "Monbijou" palace in Berlin suffered in the same way from the same party. The sprightly Margravine of Beiraun says that "the desolation of Jerusalem was everywhere in it, and it was so ruined as almost to need rebuilding." Every one has heard of the importance part played by the cause in the domestic economy of Frederic William I. of Prussia, but that eccentric monarch was nothing in comparison to his Russian brother in the coming of the English language to the possession of the British Government. *Bas in the Dutch language* signifies a master or the foreman of a workshop. Perhaps even the English-speaking population of the States, who had known that "bas" was no other than the Dutch for "master," might in their republican pride have repudiated the word and invented another.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "BOSS."
"Boss," or "to boss," was, according to some philologists, originally introduced into the New World by Irish or Scottish immigrants, from the Gaelic *bos*, the hand. But this is erroneous. The word is derived from the Dutch settlers who first colonized New Amsterdam—first called New York by the English when the colony changed masters by coming into the possession of the British Government. *Bas*, in the Dutch language, signifies a master or the foreman of a workshop. Perhaps even the English-speaking population of the States, who had known that "bas" was no other than the Dutch for "master," might in their republican pride have repudiated the word and invented another.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.
The *Journal des Sables* publishes a sensational narrative of a murder alleged to have been committed near Panzane, the narrator professing to have remained silent under an oath imposed on him, at the time of the compilation of the dead over 50 years since.

The writer, who signs himself "G. H. O.," and writes from Penseance, declares himself willing to indicate the spot where the body of the murdered man was buried. Shortly, the story is as follows:—The writer, then a junior in a firm in London, of which he is now the head, came to Panzane in September, 1854, to arrange terms among local manufacturers. He left Panzane one evening to visit a friend in St. Just, which is about six miles from Panzane. On the way there, in a lonely part of the road, he met two men, whom he heard say one "That's him," while the other asserted "No, it is not." They again stood each other, when the two men said they had taken him for another person; almost immediately a man approached from the direction of St. Just, and the writer called his attention to the suspicious character of the two men. The man, who said he was a mine-agent, laughed at his fears and went on his way. He had only proceeded about a couple of hundred yards when he was seized with nervous tremors. His legs refused to support him, and he fell in the middle of the road, but though it bettered him to stay there, and so proceeded on hands and knees across the road, scrambled up a bank, and found himself on a common. He dragged himself to a heather-covered strip between two clumps of furze, and there himself at length closed his eyes. After a little time he looked around, and the moonlight revealed to him a newly-made mound. Having two shots fired he crouched and waited, and he saw two men just after bearing the body of a third man. To quote his letter:—"A thrill of horror ran through me. On they came towards the newly-made grave, almost touching my feet as they moved past. Then they turned to the right and threw the body into the pit. The corpse in the grave, the two men began to fill it up. They had not lowered the mound many inches when one of them discovered what I was doing. They pointed upon me and demanded what I was doing. I at

that time asserted "No, it is not." They again stood each other, when the two men said they had taken him for another person; almost immediately a man approached from the direction of St. Just, and the writer called his attention to the suspicious character of the two men. The man, who said he was a mine-agent, laughed at his fears and went on his way.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
The Undersigned are now prepared to grant **INSURANCES** against FIRE at the following Bases:—

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